

LITVINOV, S.K.; FROLOVA, A.A.

Treatment of taeniarhynchosis with fomesan. Med. paraz.i
paraz.bol. 34 no.4:480-481 Jl-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Otdel epidemiologii i profilaktiki tropicheskikh bolezney
i otdel gel'mintologii Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii
i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I.Martsinovskogo Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva. Submitted December 14, 1964.

FED. VA, A.A.

YEFREMOV, N.N.; KHAYSHBASHEV, O.K.; PROLOVA, A.A.

Equilibrium in the system α -trinitrotoluene -- picric acid.
Izv. Sekt. fiz.-khim. anal. 17: 149-152 '49
(MIRA 7:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii [im. N.S.Kurnakova]
Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Phase rule and equilibrium) (Toluene) (Picric acid)

YEFREMOV, N.N.; KHAYSHBASHEV, O.K.; FROLOVA, A.A.

Equilibrium in the system α -trinitrotoluene -- 2,4-dinitrotoluene.
Izv. Sekt. fiz.-khi. anal. 17:153-159 '49. (MIRA 7:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii [im. N.S.Kurnakova]
Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Phase rule and equilibrium) (Toluene)

YEFREMOV, N.N.; KHAYSHBASHEV, O.K.; PROLOVA, A.A.

Equilibrium in the system α -trinitrotoluene -- trinitrometaxylene.
Izv. Sekt. fiz.-khim. anal. 17:160-163 '49. (MIRA 7:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii [im. N.S.Kurnakova]
Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Phase rule and equilibrium) (Toluene) (Xylene)

FROLIOVA, A. A.

(2)

Equilibrium in the system 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene-1-nitro-naphthalene. A. A. Froliova. Izvest. Sektora Fiz.-Khim. Anal., Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 20, 43-8 (1950).—These compds. combined in a 1:1 mol. ratio forming 1-nitro-naphthalene-monotrotylate having a dystectic point at 63.4°. The system had 2 eutectic points at 53.9° and 28.5% 1-nitronaphthalene and 45.5° and 78.5% 1-nitronaphthalene. Within the system crystn. was good and practically without supercooling. The eutectic liquids crystd. poorly and required considerable supercooling. Microstructure studies were in good agreement with the results of thermal analysis. Sp. gr. and viscosity were studied at 65-120°. The viscosity of 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene was greatly lowered by addn. of 1-nitronaphthalene. The temp. coeff. of internal friction of 1-nitronaphthalene was small, while that of 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene was appreciable. Thus, as the temp. rose the viscosities of the 2 compds. approached one another.

M. Hesch

RAVICH, G.B.; FROLOVA, A.A.

Thermic investigation of reactions in the production of
phenolformaldehyde resins. Izv.Sekt.fiz.-khim.anal. 23:326-333
'53. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S.Kurnakova
Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Resins, Synthetic) (Formaldehyde) (Phenols)

(2) 3

Thermal investigation of the formation of phenol-formaldehyde resins. G. D. Ravich and A. A. Frolova (*Dokl. Akad. Nauk. SSSR.*, 1953, 90, 391-394).—Differential thermal analysis of mixtures of pure phenol (I) and formaldehyde containing 10-90% of I show a regular increase of exothermal effect up to 60-70% of I, after which it falls to zero at 90% of I. In the presence of various amounts of NaOH as accelerator, the exothermal effect due to condensation starts at 60-67° and is complete at 110-114°, that due to cross-linking (resol → resite) is at 168-180°. Endothermic effects due to evaporation of volatile products are also noted, especially at 185-175°.

R. C. MURRAY.

AF

KOZLOV, P.V.; KARANOV, V.A.; TROLOV, A.A.

Some regularities in the development of uniaxial deformation in
the crystalline and vitreous films obtained from polyethylene-
terephthalate. Vyskom. soed. 1 no.2:324-329 F '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosuniversitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Polymers) (Terephthalic acid)

5(3)

AUTHORS: Kozlov, P. V., Kabanov, V. A., Frolova, A. A. SOV/26-125-1-31/67

TITLE: A Study of the Deformation of Crystal FILMS FROM Polyethylene Terephthalate (Issledovaniye deformatsii kristallicheskikh plenok iz polietilenterftalata)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 1, pp 116-121 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors chose polyethylene terephthalate for their experiments since its temperature of vitrification ($\sim 50^\circ$) and melting point ($\sim 265^\circ$) largely exceeds room temperature. For this reason all intermediate stages of recrystallization and orientation resulting from deformation are attained by gradual temperature increase, beginning with room temperature. The experiments were made with samples of two different degrees of crystallization, which had been produced by crystallizing an amorphous polyethylene terephthalate film heated at 115° and 150° for thirty minutes. These samples were then deformed (in % of the initial length) by means of a device at various temperatures and various velocities. The radiograph of the neck-like part of a sample deformed at room temperature is shown in a figure. Such a deformation renders the polymer

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SOV/25-125-1 31/67
A Study of the Deformation of Crystal Films From Polyethylene Terephthalate

amorphous. The destruction of the crystals at 80-90° cannot be accompanied by recrystallization, and the intermediate structures are easily fixed during the deformation. With increasing temperature of deformation the orientation of the amorphous neck-like material is gradually improved, but crystallization is not brought about before the range of vitrification temperature has been attained. Deformation of crystal films above the temperature of vitrification renders the processes of recrystallization more and more perfect. For the purpose of obtaining crystals which are accurately oriented with respect to the mechanical field, the amorphous film is to be deformed at a low temperature and then heated in deformed state beyond the temperature of vitrification. Under these circumstances the structure is not mechanically destroyed during crystallization. Further, the authors investigated the dependence between tension and deformation which holds for crystallized polyethylene terephthalate films. The results of the experiment, which was made within a wide temperature range and at deformation velocities differing by the tenfold, are illustrated in a diagram. The pertinent curves pass through maxima of excess tension at moderate temperatures, which in..

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SOV/20-125-7-31/67
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dicate the nature of relaxation of the deformation. Similar curves of deformation-tension are also obtained for amorphous polymeric kinds of glass within the range of forced elasticity which confirms Yu. S. Lazurkin's assumption concerning the molecular mechanism of the deformation of crystalline polymers and amorphous polymeric kinds of glass. In the paper under review the authors proved by the direct structural method that the deformation of crystalline polymers passes through the stage in which the sample is rendered amorphous. By use of polymers with a high temperature of vitrification it is possible to separate the stage of "amorphization" from that of recrystallization. The authors thank Academician V. A. Kargin for valuable advice. There are 3 figures and 3 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosova)

PRESENTED: July 12, 1959, by V. A. Kargin, Academician
Card 3/4

S/137/61/000/012/026/149
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Frolova, A. A., Gauke, A. E.

TITLE: Investigating the dressing ability of titanium-zirconium sands of one of the Ukrainian deposits

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 8 - 9, abstract 12459 ("Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. gornorazved. in-ta", 1960, no. 39, 41 - 42)

TEXT: Mineral products in the sample are represented by ilmenite, rutile, leucoxene and zircon, which are concentrated to 92 - 93% in class $-0.1+0.044$ mm. The dead rock is quartz which is concentrated in class $-0.15+0.074$ mm. The dressing ability of the sands was investigated by the gravitational and flotation methods. Preliminarily, the sands were disintegrated and subjected to slime-separation in hydrocyclones. After concentration of the sands on a table a concentrate was obtained, containing 23% TiO_2 and 8.0% ZrO_2 at an initial content of 5 and 1.36% respectively. Flotation yielded a collective concentrate containing 40% TiO_2 and 13% ZrO_2 , at 96 and 98% extraction respectively. It is shown that collective flotation yields concentrates with a higher content of the heavy frac-

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S/137/62/000/005/024/150
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Savari, Ye. A., Frolova, A. A., Bandenok, L. I.

TITLE: Experience in flotating fine-grained titanium-zirconium sands of marine origin

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 10, abstract 5G56 ("Sb. materialov po gorn. delu, obogashcheniyu i metallurgii. Tsentr. n.-i. gornorazved. in-t", 1961, no. 6, 70-74)

TEXT: The basic process of concentrating Ti-Zr sands is performed on concentration tables, jigging machines, and screw separators. To finish the collective concentrate, poorly efficient methods of electrostatic and electromagnetic separations have been used. At the present the use of flotation was started. It was established that the process of collective flotation was successful only if clays and slimes had been fully eliminated from initial sands. At the TsNIGRI Institute a unit was developed making it possible to assure the required desliming in hydrocyclones by 2 stages without employing a second pump. Oxidized petrolatum, preliminarily saponified in a 10% soda solution at 60 - 80°C for one hour, showed satisfactory results as a substitute of oleic acid.

Card 1/2

KOZLOV, P.V.; FROLOVA, A.A.; SLESAREVA, L.F.

Influence of mechanical action on the acceleration of structural
transformations in crystallizing polymers. Dokl.AN SSSR 145
no.1:125-128 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
Predstavлено академиком V.A.Karginym.
(Polymers) (Crystallization)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8

FROLOVA, A.A.; KOZLOV, P.V.; KARGIN, V.A., akademik

Effect of mechanical factors on the rate of crystallization of
isotactic polystyrene. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.2:394-397 N '63.

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(MIRA 16:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8"

AID Nr. 992-8 18 June

ACCELERATION OF POLY(ETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE) CRYSTALLIZATION BY THERMOMECHANICAL TREATMENT (USSR)

Frolova, A. A., and P. V. Kozlov. IN: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 149, no. 6, 21 Apr 1963, 1390-1392.

S/020/63/149/006/024/027

The effect of cyclic mechanical forces in the 20 to 230°C range on the structure and thermomechanical properties of poly(ethylene terephthalate) (I) has been studied at Moscow State University. Experiments were conducted with flat pellets of hardened amorphous I with a density of 1.337 g/cm³. One series of pellets was subjected to heat treatment at 80, 95, or 110°C for 1 hr and another to thermomechanical treatment (140 cycles/hr) with use of the Aleksandrov-Gayev device under similar conditions. Comparison of x-ray data, thermomechanical properties, and the densities of the two series of pellets showed that thermomechanical treatment considerably accelerates the crystallization of I as compared with heat treatment. This should be taken into account when materials made with I or other crystalline polymers are in service. The study was presented by Academician V. A. Kargin.

[BAO]

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8

LIVSHITS, R.M.; FROLOVA, A.A.; KOZLOV, P.V.; ROGOVIN, Z.A.

Thermoplastic graft copolymers of cellulose. Vysokom.
soed. 6 no.3:572 Mr'64.
(MIRA 17:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8"

LIVSHITS, R.M.; FROLOVA, A.A.; KOZLOV, P.V.; ROGOVIN, Z.A.

Plasticization of cellulose by grafting in polymethyl and
polybutyl acrylate. Vysokom. soed. 6 no.11 1992-1996 N 164
(MIRA 1882)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy
universitet imeni Lomonosova.

L 64544-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T/EWP(j) RPL. WM/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5023219

UN/0100/64/006/011/1965/1968

AUTHOR: Koslov, P. V.; Movsun-Zade, A. A.; Konkin, A. A.; Rogovin, Z. A.;
Ivenkova, N. A.; Prolova, I. A.; Livshits, B. M.; S.

TITLE: Plasticizing cellulose triacetate by grafting polymethylacrylate

SOURCE: Vysokomolekularnyye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 11, 1964, 1965-1968

TOPIC TAGS: chain polymer, copolymerization, plasticizer, cellulose, thermomechanical property, graft copolymer

ABSTRACT: The article describes a study of plasticizing a rigid-chain polymer by grafting copolymerization with a flexible-chain polymer, exhibiting limited compatibility with it. Grafted copolymers of cellulose triacetate and polymethylacrylate were prepared by acetylation of synthesized graft copolymers of cellulose with polymethylacrylate. The thermomechanical properties (deformation, vitrification point) of the graft copolymers and mechanical mixtures of cellulose triacetate with polymethylacrylate were investigated. Plasticizing by graft copolymerization was found to occur on the molecular level, while in the case of mechanical mixtures, a mechanical structuring mechanism was observed. Orig. art. has: 3 graphs, 1 table.

Card 1/2

L 63818-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008369

s/0190/65/007/003/0432/0438

AUTHORS: Frolova, A. A.; Kozlov, P. V.

TITLE: Effect of the deformation rate on structural transformations in crystallizing polymers

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 3, 1965, 432-438, and insert facing p. 434

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, deformation rate, crystallization, polyethylene, terephthalate, polystyrene, polycarbonate

ABSTRACT: For crystallizing polymers the authors used polyethylene terephthalate, polystyrene, and polycarbonate. These were chosen because of their high glass transition temperatures and high melting points. Thermomechanical and x-ray studies were made of samples subjected to periodically increased stresses. Results show that the crystallization rate accelerates when the rate of stress application is increased, if the polymer chains are sufficiently flexible. Polymers with rigid chains undergo structural changes more readily at lower rates of stress application. This results from relaxation effects in the polymers. The optimal

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L 63818-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008369

conditions for structural changes for the various types of polymers are defined. The relations observed during the investigations seem to be applicable to all crystallizing polymers, and it is suggested that each polymer has its particular optimal rate of stress application. The practical value of this is that consideration can be given to all structural transformations taking place through mechanical processes during treatment and use of materials in various wares made of crystallizing polymers, since these processes may change the properties to a considerable extent. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow
State University)

SUBMITTED: 09May64

ENCL: .00

SUB CODE: OC, MT

NO REF Sov: 005

OTHER: 000

Currd 2/2

L 35452-65 EEC(b)-2/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 IJP(c) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5006859

8/0020/65/150/004/0875/0878

AUTHOR: Frolova, A.A.; Kozlov, P.V.

TITLE: Features of the evolution of relaxation processes in crystallizing
polymers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 160, no. 4, 1965, 875-878

TOPIC TAGS: crystalline polymer, polyethylene terephthalate, isotactic polystyrene, polycarbonate, relaxation process, dynamic loading rig, glass transition temperature, amorphous state, x ray structure analysis, deformation

ABSTRACT: The behavior of polymers which undergo structural transformations during their thermomechanical tests is of interest to the study of the physicomechanical properties of crystalline polymers. Accordingly, three polymers were selected: polyethylene terephthalate, isotactic polystyrene and polycarbonate, all with high glass transition temperatures and melting points, which made it possible to obtain them in amorphous state following the sharp cooling of the melt to room temperature. These were tested in an Aleksandrov-Gayev dynamic loading rig. Vibrations with frequencies of 1400, 140, 14, 1.4,

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L 35452-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006859

and 0.14 per minute and temperatures of from 20 to 230° were employed. Maximum load: 0.7 kg/cm². On transition to a highly elastic state these polymers revealed a broad relaxation spectrum and, as distinct from rubbers and the ordinary amorphous polymers, a strong dependence of maximum deformation on the vibration frequency. With the aid of thermomechanical and x-ray structural methods of analysis it is shown that polymers with sufficiently flexible chains display the properties of both amorphous and crystalline polymers when undergoing thermomechanical tests, whereas a polymer with more rigid chains then displays either crystalline or amorphous properties. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 17Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, MT

NO REF Sov: 007

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 1625-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EMP(j)/T/EWA(c) IJP(c) CG/RK
ACCESSION NR: AP5021890 UR/0020/65/163/006/1408/1411

AUTHORS: Frolova, A. A., ^{44,55} Brusentsova, V. G., ^{44,55} Kozlov, P. V., ^{44,55} Kargin, V. A., ^{44,55} B
(Academician)

TITLE: Investigation of the relaxation phenomena in crystalline polycaprylamide

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 6, 1965, 1408-1411

TOPIC TAGS: polycaprylamide, relaxation process, crystalline polymer ^{144,55} _{44,55}

ABSTRACT: Relaxation properties of crystalline polymers have been studied using specimens of polycaprylamide with a definite structure but of varying degree of crystallization. This work is a continuation of the study of relaxation processes, undertaken previously by the authors, on amorphous crystallizable polymers (DAN, 160, 875, 1965). The experimental conditions and equipment were the same as those described earlier, except that the temperature interval was now -30 to 220°C and the heating rate during the thermomechanical experiments was 2°C per minute. The specimens were prepared in form of tablets 10 mm in diameter and 2.3-2.4 mm thick. They were compressed at 220°C and 300 kg/cm² pressure and then cooled by liquid nitrogen to -50°C. Specimens so obtained were of crystalline structure (density 1.145 g/cc). Several specimens were investigated directly at

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L-1625-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021890

12

1400, 140, 14, 1.4, and 0.14 vibrations per minute. Others were heated at 180°C for 1 hour, giving a material of higher crystallization order (density of 1.153 g/cc), whose deformation was then studied at 14, 1.4, and 0.14 vibrations per minute. It was discovered that in these frequency intervals thermomechanical curves are functions of the effective force frequency. An analogy was found in properties of rigid polymers and polycaprylamide made rigid by crystallization. Study of the relaxation properties of the unheated and heated (less and more crystalline, respectively) specimens established a linear relationship between the maximal deformation values (ϵ_{max}) and the logarithm of the effective force frequency, as indicated by Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. It is shown that hardening of the polymer by crystallization results in a decrease in ϵ_{max} value and is the cause of the increase of T_g and its independence of effective force frequency. The obtained data are explained in terms of the "bundle" structure theory offered by V. A. Kargin, A. I. Kitaygorodskiy, and G. L. Slonimskiy (Koll. Zhurn., 19 131, 1957). Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

44,52

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University) 44,55

SUBMITTED: 24Mar65

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF Sov: 008
Card 2/3

OTHER: 000

L 1625-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021890

ENCLOSURE: 01

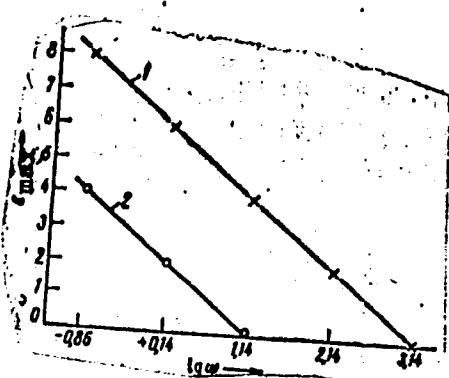


Fig. 1. Maximal deformation value (in arbitrary units) as function of the logarithm of the frequency for polyacrylamide: 1- unheated; 2- heated at 1800 for 1 hour

Card 3/3 QD

FROLOVA, A.F., kand.med. nauk

Working capacity and rehabilitation osteoarticular in tuberculosis. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. ortop. i travm. no.15: 297-300 '59. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov (dir. - prof. A.P.Kotov).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8

FROLOVA, A.F., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Weed control in onion plantations using herbicides. Zemledelie 26
no.12:48-49 D '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8

SHAPIRO, A. A., DANILINA, V. S., FROLCVA, A. G. ENGS.

Cementation (Metallurgy)

Speeding up case hardening with solid carburizing agents of agricultural machinery parts made of 18KhGt and 20Kh steel. Sel'khozmashina No. 9, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952 UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8"

FROLOVA, A. I.

191T73

USSR/Hydrology - Concrete

Oct 51

"Improvement of the Quality of Hydrotechnical
Concrete by Kolmatazh Silt Deposition," A. I.
Frolova, Cand of Tech Sci

"Gidrotekh i Meliorat" Vol III, No 10, pp 68-70

Frolova concludes from laboratory tests that
porosity of concrete can be considerably reduced
by an admixt of silt. But this method may be re-
commended only in temperate climate because the
resistance of such material to frost does not
improve.

✓
191T73

SPESIVTSEVA, V.G., kand.med.nauk; FROLOVA, A.I.; PEREGUDOV, A.Ya.

Significance of the "saliva test" for determining thyroid function
in thyrotoxicosis. Terap.arkh. 34 no.3:67-73 '62.

(MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir. - prof. V.N.
Vinogradov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta
imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(THYROID GLAND) (SALIVA)

LYUDVINSKIY, A.I.; ROMANOVSKIY, L.B.; KOREN, L.N.; MISHCHENKO, V.S.;
FROLOVA, A.I.; KOTIK, P.L.; KHIL'KO, M.M.; MOLCHANOV, M.I.;
VINOGRALOV, N.M.; PYLAEV, S.V.; BEYGUL, Ye.I.; ROKHLIN, N.A.;
MASYUKOV, N.T.; BONDAR', V.I.

In the country's steelmaking plants. Metallurg 9 no.9:
16-19 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

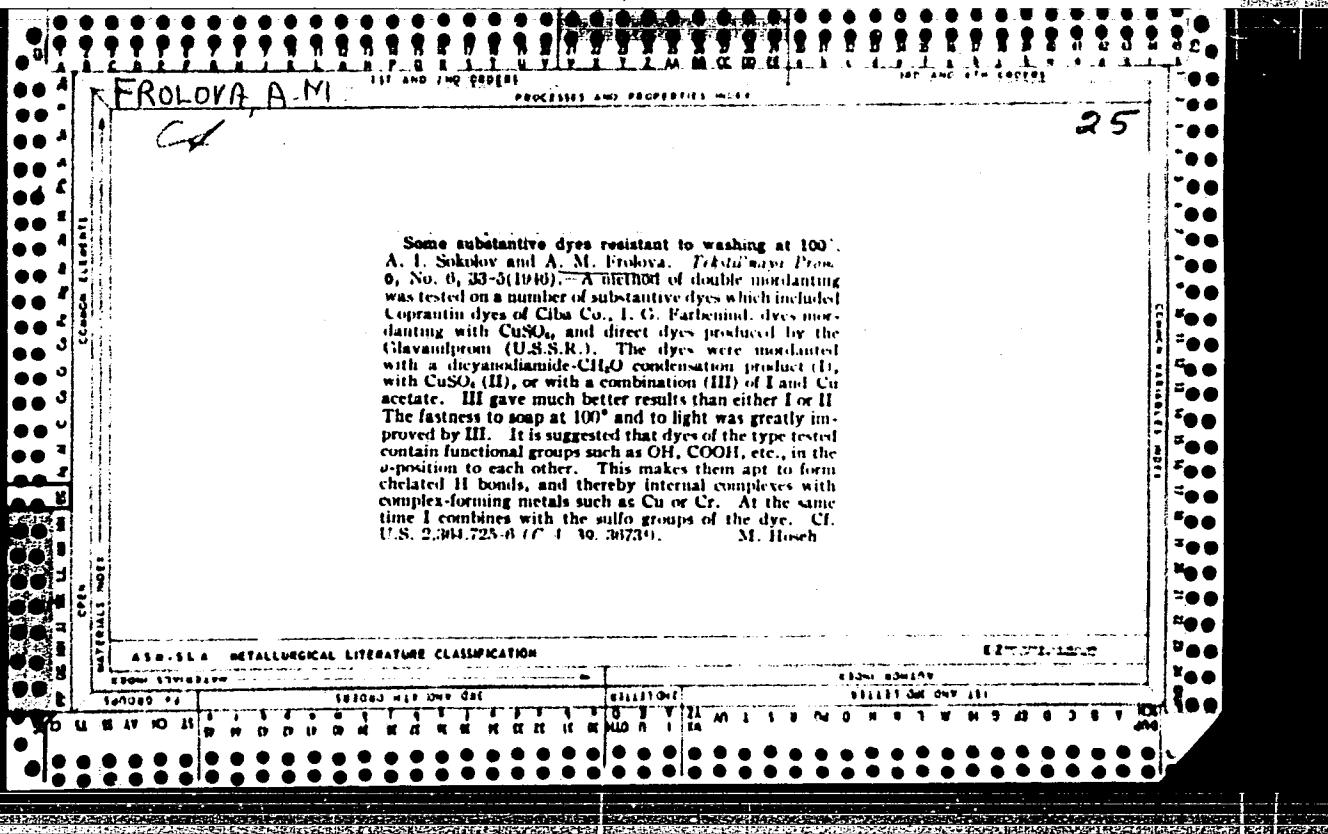
1. Saldinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Pylayev).
2. Zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo (for Beygul, Rokhlin).
3. Yenakiyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Masyukov, Bondar').

ZEGZHDA, D.P.; ARZUMANOV, M.A.; LEVITAS, Ye.G.; FROLOVA, A.I.;
DUDAVSKIY, I.Ye.

Properties of grog obtained by burning certain clays in
rotary kilns. Ogneupory 31 no.1:5-10 '66.

(MIRA 1961)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Zegzhda,
Arzumanov, Levitas, Frolova). 2. Zaporozhskiy ogneupornyiy zavod
(for Dudavskiy).



FROLOVA, A. N.

USSR/Engineering - Steel Rolling

Card 1/1

Authors : Chivarkov, T. M., and Frolova, A. N.

Title : The rolling of external threads on hollow components with internal threads

Periodical : Avt. Trakt. Prom. Ed. 1, 28, January 1954

Abstract : Brief description of experiment performed in the Moscow Stalin automobile factory is presented on rolling of external threads on hollow components with internal threads, by means of round rollers made of Kh12M steel. A hollow component with a 4 mm thick wall was utilized for this purpose. It was found that the best results were obtained under pressure of 5000 kg/cm², calibration time of 3 sec., and feed of 0.09 mm per one rotation of a roller, at the rolling speed of 16.2 m/min. Diagrams.

Institution :

Submitted :

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8

SHOKOL, V.A.; FEDOTOVA, L.I.; FROLOVA, A.N.; KIRSANOV, A.V.

Higher dialkyl esters of arylsulfonylamidophosphoric acids.
Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.3:534-544 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8"

L 28875-66 EWP(j)/ENT(m) RM
ACC NR: AP6018835

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/65/035/003/0534/0544

31

B

AUTHOR: Shokol, V. A.; Fedotova, L. I.; Frolova, A. N.; Kirsanov, A. V.

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry, AN UkrSSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Higher dialkyl esters of arylsulfonylamidophosphoric acids

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 3, 1965, 534-544

TOPIC TAGS: organic synthetic process, ester, phosphoric acid, organic sulfur compound, organic nitrogen compound, organic salt

ABSTRACT: Dialkyl esters of arylsulfonylamidophosphoric acids with higher alky radicals were synthesized and investigated as complex formers and extraction reagents for various metals. Dialkyl esters of arylsulfonylamidophosphoric acids, possessing the properties of monobasic acids, were synthesized by the action of trichlorophosphazosulfonylaryls on higher aliphatic alcohols or by the action of dichlorides of arylsulfonylamidophosphoric acids on higher sodium alcohohlates. The solubility of the sodium salts of higher alkyl esters of arylsulfonylamidophosphoric acids in water decreases, while that in organic solvents increases with increasing molecular weight of the alkyls. Sodium salts of the higher dialkyl esters of arylsulfonylamidophosphoric acids are

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UDC: 546.185.547.541.521.1

L 28875-66

ACC NR: AP6018835

extracted from aqueous solutions by organic solvents. Extraction takes place only from neutral or alkaline solutions. Under the action of sodium salts of higher dialkyl esters of arylsulfonylamidophosphoric acids on metal chlorides, sulfates, or nitrates in aqueous solutions, aluminum, barium, beryllium, ferrous and ferric, cadmium, calcium, magnesium, manganese, copper, nickel, strontium, and chromium salts of higher dialkyl esters of arylsulfonylamidophosphoric acids are produced; they are very sparingly soluble in water and readily soluble in organic solvents. In the synthesis of dialkyl esters of arylsulfonylamidophosphoric acids from tri-chlorophosphazosulfonylaryls and higher alcohols, higher monoalkyl esters of the arylsulfonylamidophosphoric acids ($\text{ArSO}_2\text{NHPO}(\text{OH})(\text{OR})$) are formed and are isolated in the form of the disodium salts. Orig. art. has: 6 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 18Jan64 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 (U)

VINOGRADOV, G.V.; KONSTANTINOV, A.A.; PAKSHVER, E.A.; FROLOVA, A.P.

Study of viscose viscosity. Khim.volok. no.1:33-38 '63.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR (for Vinogradov,
Konstantinov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut steklyanogo volokna (for Pakshver). 3. Kalininskiy
kombinat iskusstvennogo volokna (for Frolova).

(Viscose)

(Viscosity)

PAKSHVER, E.A.; VINOGRADOV, G.V.; KONSTANTINOV, A.A.; FROLOVA, A.P.

Varying viscosity of viscose during the process of ripening prior to formation. Khim.volok. no.1:38-41 '63.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut steklyanogo volokna (for Pakshver). 2. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR (for Vinogradov, Konstantinov). 3. Kalininskiy kombinat iskusstvennogo volokna (for Frolova).

(Viscose) (Viscosumetry)

FROLOVA, A.S.

Klippel-Feil type of congenital anomaly of the spine with progressive compression of the spinal cord. Ortop. t:avm. i protez, 21 no. 7:72-73 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz nauchno-issledovatel'skogo detskogo ortopedicheskogo instituta im. G.I. Turnera (dir. - prof. M.N. Goncharova, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. D.A. Novozhilov).
(SPINE—ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

VAYNBERG, M.Sh.; KRONGAUZ, A.N.; MIL'SHTEYN, R.S.; TRYAPITSIN, V.I.;
FROLOVA, A.V.; SMIRNOV, V.F., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhn.
red.

[Practical work on dosimetric devices for roentgen and nuclear
radiation] Praktikum po dozimetricheskim priboram dlja rentgeno-
skogo i iadernykh izluchenii By M.Sh.Vainberg i dr. Moskva,
Medgiz, 1961. 188 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(RADIATION-MEASUREMENT)

KRONGAUZ, A.N.; PAVLOVA, T.G.; FROLOVA, A.V.

Dosimetric characteristics of gammatrin-2. Med.rad.no.1:
12-17'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-
radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
RSFSR.

(GAMMA RAYS—EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)
(RADIATION—DOSAGE)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8

FROLOV¹, A. Yu.

Grishina, K. F. and Frolova, A. Yu. "Physiotherapy of osteomelitis resulting from gun shot." Sbornik trudov Nauch.-issled, in-ta ortopedii, travmatologii i pro-tezirovaniya (M-vo zdravookhraneniya Uz SSR), Vol. I, 1948, p. 61-68

SO: U-4934, 29 Oct. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurval'nykh Statей, No. 16, 1946.).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8

RATOBYL'SKAYA, L.D.; MOISEYEVA, R.N.; FROLOVA, D.N.

Effect of some reagents on the stability of flotation foams for
carbonated nonsulfide ores. Khim. prom. 40 no.9:687-689 S '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8"

FRCIOVA, G.

Rabota bibliotek v pomoshch' mekhanizatoram sel'skogo khoziaistva. /Work of libraries in aiding mechanizers of agriculture/. Moskva, 1952. 35 p.
(Gos. ordera Lenina b-ka SSSR im. V. I. Lenina. Nauch.-metod. kabinet
bibliotekovedenija)

SC: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 3, June 1954.

RUKINA, N.; IDEL'CHIK, Z.; FROLOVA, G.

Production of heparin. Mias. ind. SSSR 34 no.4:21-22 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)
1. Minskiy zavod endokrinnykh preparatov.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8

KRONGAUZ, A.N.; FROLOVA, A.V.; SHEVKOLOVICH, Yu.V.

Dosimetric characteristics of X-ray tubes with beryllium windows.
Vest. rent. i rad. 31 no.5:74-79 S-0 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(ROENTGENOGRAPHY, apparatus and instruments
roentgen pipe with beryllium windows, dosimetric
characteristics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8"

FROLOVA, A.V.

"Results of Testing the New ID-1, MR-1, KMM-1 and RM-1
Roentgenometric Apparatus". p. 137

Trudy Vsesoyuznoy Konferentsii po Meditsinskoy Radiologii
(Voprosy Gigiyeny i Dozimetrii) Mezgiz, 1957, Moscow Russian, br.

Proceedings of the All-Union Conference on Medical Radiology
(hygienic and Dosimetric Problems),

VIKTURINA, V.P.; TROITSKIY, E.Ye.; SELETSKAYA, T.S.; FROLOVA, A.V.;
PASYNKOVA, I.Ye.

Working conditions of personnel in X-ray and radiological rooms.
Vest.rent. i rad. 32 no.6:82-87 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz organizatsionno-metodicheskogo otdela (i.o. rukovoditelya V.P. Vikturina) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii i radiologii (dir.-dotsent I.G.Lagunova).
(RADIATION PROTECTION
in med. radiol. (Rus)

Frolova, A.V.

GAL'PERIN, Ye.I.; KRASIL'SHCHIKOVA, G.A.; MIRONOVA, V.I.; FROLOVA, A.V.

Techniques in using stereographic projections for solving three-dimensional problems in geometrical seismology. Prikl. geofiz. no.18:
3-29 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(Seismometry) (Projection)

PAGE I ROCK EXPLORATION

SERV/3076

Vsesoyuznyj nauchno-issledovatel'stvoj institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki.

Pril'ednaya geofizika: zhurnal stat'ej, vyp. 18 (Applied Geophysics) Collection of Articles, No. 18) Moscow, Gosgeorazvitiye, 1958, 266 p.
Kresta dlij inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

M.: A.I. Bogdanov, Executive Ed.; I.P. Dobrynin, Tech. Ed.; F.A. Matishin.
Abstract: The book is intended for engineers, geologists, seismologists, and persons interested in the geophysical methods of petroleum prospecting.

Contents: The book is a collection of 16 articles dealing with the theoretical and practical problems of electrical sounding, seismic prospecting and gravimetry. Advances in electrical prospecting in not easily accessible regions and in the oceans are treated for the first time in Soviet literature. New methods for the investigation and detection of radioactive emissions of drill holes, as well as vertical and horizontal logging are analyzed. No personal notes are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

Bogdanov, I.P., O.A. Kravtchukova, V.I. Klyanova, and A.V. Prokof'ev. Methods and Techniques of the Application of stereographic Projections for the Solution of Spatial Problems in Geological Sciences 5

Dobrynin, N.P. Intensity of Reflected and Reflected Longitudinal Waves at Angles of Incidence Less than Critical 20

Dobrynin, N.P., and A.I. Slepchenko. Some Problems of the Gravity and Drift of the Output Stage of a Seismic Amplifier and Generator 62

Gorbunov, Yu.F. Theoretical Principles of Electrical Sounding With an Antennae Immersed in Water 78

Glazkov, A.M., F.M. Pardubetsky, and A.M. Stepanov. Application of New Methods of Electrical Prospecting in Siberia 103

Pardubetsky, M.M. Methods of Groundwater Electrical Soundings 126

Sokol'nikov, I.I. Application of the Loop (Spur) Method for the Investigation of Buried Structures 245

Smirnov, I.G. Method of Interval Transformation in the Geological Interpretation of Gravitational Anomalies 173

Slepchenko, B.P. Density Characteristics of a Geological Cross Section of the Volga and Donets Regions of the Western Siberian Lowland 186

Slepchenko, B.P. Some Relations Between Errors in Observation of Observations of a New Network in the Case of a Linear Change of the Soil Profile 198

Smirnov, G.M. Instrument for Controlling the Distortion of Current Around a Casing Column 210

Matishin, L.A. Some Problems in Gas Logging 232

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Cherkasova, Z.V. Optical Methods for Investigation of Bore Holes 257

Tsvetkov, V.D. Method for Detecting Inductive Induction of Very Small Tides 276

Pastore, F.P. Relationship Between the Observation Control Density and the Grid Interval of Geophysical Maps 279

NAME: Library of Congress (2229-37)

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CONT'D

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S/049/60/000/02/002/022
E131/E459

AUTHORS: Gal'perin, Ye.I. and Frolova, A.V.

TITLE: The Azimuth-Phase Correlation of Seismic Waves with Elliptical Polarization

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1960, Nr 2, pp 195-208 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method of "azimuthal correlation", based on observing in one point the waves or their individual phases as a function of the direction of the axis of maximum sensitivity of the seismograph, was described by G.A.Gamburtsev in 1952 (Ref 1). This correlation can be applied for determining the direction of the seismic waves when related to their polarization. The azimuthal seismogram of a wave can be characterized by the phase and the amplitude. The phase characteristic determines the relationship between the phase displacement (β) on the azimuth seismogram and the direction of the seismograph's axis (ω - azimuth of seismograph's axis, Ψ - angle of the seismograph's inclination towards the horizon). The axis of equal phases in the azimuth seismogram is defined by the equation $\beta = \beta(\omega, \Psi)$.

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E131/E459

The Azimuth-Phase Correlation of Seismic Waves with Elliptical Polarization

The amplitudinal (dynamic) characteristics of the waves define the relationship of the amplitude A and the direction of the axis (ω, ψ) . The equation $A = A(\omega, \psi)$ is derived for the azimuth seismogram. Both equations can be applied in order to determine the various types of waves and their parameters. The axis of equal phases for the wave elliptically polarized can be derived as Eq (1) and the equation of amplitudes is defined as Eq (2). The direction of the normal to the equiphase plane can be derived from Eq (4) and (5). Fig 1 to 6 illustrate examples of some particular cases where a collection of the equiphase planes of the polarized waves are given. The axes of equal phases are illustrated in Fig 7. The relationship between the polarization plane and the equiphase plane can be derived from Eq (6) and (7). The parameters of the waves elliptically polarized are defined by Eq (8) to (13), where

$$\begin{array}{ll} \psi_1, \theta_1 & \text{and} \\ \psi_1^*, \theta_1^* & \psi_2, \theta_2 \\ \psi_2^*, \theta_2^* & \end{array}$$

Card 2/3

30941
S/049/60/000/02/002/022
E131/E459

The Azimuth-Phase Correlation of Seismic Waves with Elliptical Polarization

are the coordinates defining the direction of the axes of the pairs of seismographs. The plane of polarization can be determined also by the graphical method, as shown in Fig 8 and 9. There are 9 figures and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fiziki Zemli
(Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth)

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1959

Card 3/3

FROLOVA, A. V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6062

Vaynberg, M. Sh., A. N. Krongauz, R. S. Mil'shteyn, V. I. Tryapitsin,
and A. V. Frolova.

Praktikum po dozimetriceskim priboram dlya rentgenovskogo i
yadernykh izlucheniy (Manual on Dosimetric Instruments for X-Ray
and Atomic Radiation). Moscow, Medgiz, 1961. 182 p. 7000
copies printed.

Ed. (Title Page): A. N. Krongauz; Ed.: V. F. Smirnov; Tech. Ed.:
N. I. Lyudkovskaya.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicians, medical students, and
laboratory personnel working with radioactive substances.

COVERAGE: The book contains descriptions and technical characteristics
of various dosimetric instruments produced in the USSR and used in
medical practice. It also contains a series of practical exer-
cises to be carried out in the study of nuclear physics and dosi-
metry in medical school. No personalities are mentioned. There

Card 1/5

Manual on Dosimetric (Cont.)

are 17 references, all Soviet.

SOV/6062

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| 2. Classification of dosimetric instruments | 6 |
| 3. General methodological instructions applying to work with dosimetric instruments | 19 |
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PART I. DOSIMETERS

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| 1. RM-1M medical roentgenometer | 31 |
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S/049/61/000/006/001/014
D239/D306

AUTHORS: Gal'perin, Ye. I. and Frolova, A.V.

TITLE: Three-component seismic observations in boreholes. I.

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1961,
no. 6, 793-809

TEXT: Two extensions of well-shooting technique are discussed and supported by field results obtained in 1959-60 by the Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR (Institute of Physics of the Earth of the AS USSR). These extensions are (a) The use of correlation principles to follow arrivals out to the end of the traces, obtained in ordinary reflexion shooting by adding three-component information from a neighboring bore-hole shoot and (b) the use of polarization data to assist in the qualitative evaluation of strata. The necessary elementary theory for the case of a borehole penetrating a single horizon is developed and the case is illustrated by field data on arrivals P, PP, PPP and PPS from two shots about 200 m from a single borehole. A clear figure is drawn of the data ✓

Card 1/3

Three-component seismic ...

S/049/61/000/006/001/014
D239/D306

from both the vertical profile and the horizontal array to assist the explanation which is detailed. Fieldwork was carried out in Ciscau-patia (Stanislavskiy oblast) where there is a sharp horizon between the gypsum-anhydrite layer and the overlying argillaceous sandstone. The observations were made with a seismic apparatus type CC-26-51. Δ (SS-26-51-D) using seismometers type СИ-16/7 (SP-16M). The X-components had a resonance at 20 c/s and the Z-component at 50 c/s. A full description of the results and their analysis is given, illustrated by five photographs of seismograms. The net result was the detection of a slope and its strike at the interface. T. Kulichikhina, F. Vinogradov, P. Yudin and L. Khudobina are mentioned for their contributions. There are 1 table, 12 figures and 23 references: 17 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: F.J. McDonal, F.A. Angone, Attenuation of the shear and compressional waves in pierre shale. Geophys. 23, 1958; E.M. Riggs, Seismic wave types in a borehole. Geophys. 20, 1955. F.K. Levin, R.D. Lynn, Deep hole geophone studies. Geophys. 23, 1958. F. Colling,

Card 2 3

The last component seismograph

S/049/64000-000-001-011
D239-D506

G.G. Leib. Seismic wave attenuation characteristics from pulse experiments. Geophys., 21, 1956.

ASSOCIATION Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fizik zemli (Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth)

SUBMITTED September 15, 1960

✓

Card 3-3

GAL'PERIN, Ye. I.; FROLOVA, A.V.

Three-component seismic observations in boreholes. Report No. 2.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.7:979-993 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1..Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli.
(Seismic prospecting)

FROLOVA, A.V. (Moskva, Leningradskiy prospekt, d.48, kv.49); KRONGAUZ, A.N.;
SHUL'GINA, Z.I.; BOBYLEV, V.G.

Dosimetric investigations of ionization chambers for soft X-ray
irradiation. Vest. rent. i rad. 36 no. 1:49-54 Ja-F '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz dozimetricheskogo otdela (zav. - dotsent A.N. Kroungauz)
Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - prof. I.G. Lagunova).
(IONIZATION CHAMBERS) (X RAYS)

GAL'PERIN, Ye.I.; FROLOVA, A.V.

Study of seismic waves by combined vertical and horizontal
profiling. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.9:1307-1323 S '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.

KOZLOVA, A.V.; FROLOV, A.V., FAVLIV, I.G., MAKICAN, Iu. R.

Dosage calculation in intracavitary irradiation of bladder tumors
with a solution of radioactive gold (Au^{198}). Per. radi. 9 no. 1:4-12
Ja '64. (OPA 17;9)

I. Radiologicheskiy otdel (zav. - prof. A.V.Kozlova) i urimetriceskiy
otdel (zav. - dotsent A.N.Krangaus) "naucho-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-
radiologicheskogo instituta" Ministrstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

KRONGAUE, A.N.; FROLOVA, A.V.

Use of long-wave X-ray irradiation in dermatology. Vest. derm. i ven
38 no.6:66-68 Ja '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Otdel klinicheskoy dzaimetrii Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-
radiologicheskogo instituta (dir. - prof. T.G. lagunova), Moscow.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8

KRONGAUZ, A.N.; FROLOVA, A.V.

Method of calculating the absorbed doses of long-wave X-ray
radiation. Vest. rent. i rad. 39 no.6:60-66 N-D '64.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgenc-radiologicheskiy institut
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Moskva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8"

FROLOVA, A.V.; PERESENI, N.A.; YEVSTIGNEYEVA, T.P.

Optimal conditions for X-ray therapy of the central form of
lung cancer. Med. rad. 10 no.5:9-13 My '65. (MIPA 18:6)

1. Dozimetricheskiy otdel (zav.- dotsent A.N. Krengauz) i
rentgenoterapevticheskiy otdel (zav.- doktor med. nauk I.A.
Perelegin) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo
instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RFSSR, Moscow.

ACC NR: AP6032422

SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/66/000/009/0093/0104

AUTHOR: Gal'perin, Ye. I.; Frolova, A. V.

ORG: Institute of Earth Physics, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki zemli AN SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of exchanged waves by the seismic vertical profiling method

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika Zemli, no. 9, 1966, 93-104

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, stratigraphy, transverse wave

ABSTRACT: At present, the main difficulty in developing this method lies in the correct interpretation of the composition of the ground and in the separation of individual waves. Among other difficulties, the great number of possible wave types and the wide range of the velocity ratios of the longitudinal to transverse waves should be mentioned. The difficulties mount even in the simplest of seismological cases. In complex cases, the problem is hardly soluble. The method of vertical profiling affords the following: 1) determination of the nature of waves; 2) identification of waves with the corresponding stratigraphic units; 3) identification of waves as longitudinal or transverse--within limits of the stratigraphic unit; 4) construction of the simplified model; and 5) evaluation of the wave parameters. The exchanged waves are most pronounced when propagating upward. The improvements in the method should be along the

UDC: 550.834

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

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ACC NR: AP6032422

lines of correlation of waves throughout the entire vertical profile. Orig. art. has:
7 figures, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 08May64/ ORIG REF: 020

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8"

FROLOVA, G. D.

FROLOVA, G. D.

"The Question of the Biology of the Flowering of the White
Acacia and Some Birches." Cand Agr Sci, Saratov Agricultural
Inst, Saratov, 1954. (RZhBiol, No. 6, Mar 55)

SC: Sum No. 670, 29 Sep 55- Survey of Scientific and Technical Dis-
sertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

FROLOVA, G.D.

Role of cross and self pollination in the propagation of the black
locust by seeds. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 60 no.2:99-108 Mr-Ap '55.
(Fertilization of plants) (Locust (Tree)) (MLRA 8:7)

FROLOVA, G.D.

Biology of the flowering of some birches. Bot. zhur. 41 no. 6:885-889
Je '56. (MIRA 9:10)
(Velynskiy District--Birch) (Fertilization of plants)

PROLOVA, G.D.

Abnormalities in the structure of the inflorescence of Betula
rezniczenkoana (Litw.). B.Schischk. Bot. zhur. 43 no.9:1311-
1314 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut agrolesomelio-
ratsii, Moskva.
(Birch) (Inflorescence) (Abnormalities (Plants))

FROLANOVA, G.D.

Germination of the pollen of Robinia pseudoacacia, Robinia neomexicana and Caragana arborescens. Biul. Glav. bot. st. na no. 57:69-76 '65. (KIRZ I^o:1)

L. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut agroekologii i floratsii, Volgograd.

FROLOVA, G.D.

Parthenocarpy in birches, poplars and the black locust. Bot. zhur.
50 no.3:394-396 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut agrolesomelioratsii,
Volgograd.

FROLOVA, G.F.

KONDURIN, N.C.; OSKOLKOVA, G.M.; FROLOVA, G.F.

Omsk Veterinary Institute

"On biochemical and serological properties of local
varieties of paratyphoid microbes."

SO: Vet. 27 (1) 1950, p. 51

KUSHELEVSKIY, V.G.; FROLLOVA, G.F.; SHUBA, N.G.

Possibility of using unprotected explosives in slate pits unsafe
for methane. Sbor. nauch. trud. UkrNIISol' no. 7:90-91 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

VURGAFT, M. B., kand. med. nauk; FROLOVA, G. I.

Combination of Krukenberg's pigmented spindle and glaucoma.
Oft. zhur. 17 no.4:243-247 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz Bashkirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo trakhomatognogo
instituta (direktor - M. S. Tanatarova).

(GLAUCOMA) (CORNEA—DISEASES)

~~FROLOVA, G.L.~~

~~Struggle of the Ukrainian working class for the industrialization of
the country (1928-1932). Trudy OGMI no.11:7-27 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Ukraine--Industrialization)~~

FEOLOVA, G.L.

Growth of the working class in the Ukraine during the period of
industrialization (1926-1932). Trudy OGMI no.12:3-18 '58.
(MIRA 12:7)
(Ukraine--Labor and laboring classes)

DRAKIN, S.I.; FROLOVA, G.M.

Experimental proof of the phenomenological equations describing electro-diffusion in metallic alloys. Zhur.fiz.khim. 37 no.7:1521-1526 Jl '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni Mendeleyeva.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8

OVODOV, Yu.S.; FROLOVA, G.M.; YELYAKOVA, L.A.; YELYAKOV, G.B.

Identity of eleutheroside E and acanthoside D. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser. khim. no.11:2065-2067 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut biologicheski aktivnykh veshchestv Dal'nevostochnogo
filiala Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8"

CHIZHOVA, Z.P., kand.med.nauk; FROLOVA, G.S.

Toxoplasmosis in a two-year old child. Sov.med. 23 no.10:137-139
O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy pediatrii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. K.F. Popov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova i iz patologoanatomiceskogo otdeleniya (zaveduyushchiy N.I. Soboleva) detskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F. Filatova (glavnnyy vrach M.N. Kalugina).

(TOXOPLASMOSIS in inf. & child.)

S/032/60/026/009/015/018
B015/B058

AUTHORS: Rud', E. Kh., Head, Frolova, G. S., Manager

TITLE: Improvement of the Analytical Control at the Krasnoyarskiy
zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka (Krasnoyarsk Synthetic
Rubber Plant)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 9,
pp. 1152 - 1153

TEXT: The two authors give a survey of the new analytical control methods conducted at the plant mentioned in the title. It was observed that the greatest effect of the automation of chemical processes is obtained when control and regulation is done according to the quality of the products. Thus, the automation of the steam condensate transport was carried out according to the salt content and a substantial increase of the amount of condensate transported was achieved thereby. The automation of the combination of the alcohol-aldehyde mixture according to its density improved the quality. The composition of the divinyl- α -methyl styrene copolymer is determined from the refractive indices of the

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L 31991-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pe-4/Pr-4 RM/GS
ACCESSION NR: AT4048198 S/0000/64/000/000/0465/046

AUTHOR: Pokrovskaya, L. A.; Frolova, G. S.; Chugayevskaya, A. I.

TITLE: Development and application of gas-liquid chromatography for production control at the Krasnoyarsk synthetic rubber plant

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-tehnicheskaya konferentsiya po gazovoy khromatografii
2d, Moscow, 1962. Gazovaya khromatografiya (Gas chromatography); trudy* konferentsii
Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 465-469

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic rubber production, gas liquid chromatography, diethyl ether chromatography, divinyl chromatography

ABSTRACT: In view of the drawbacks inherent in the physical chemical methods of diethyl ether determination in synthetic rubber production, chromatographic procedures were developed at the Krasnoyarsk synthetic rubber plant. The solid carrier consisted of diatomaceous brick, granulated to 0.25-0.5 mm; the moving carrier was air; a thermochemical detector was used. The sample was introduced by a syringe. Stearic acid, dibutylphthalate, triethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, repellent RP-122 (N-formyl-1, 2, 3, 4, -tetrahydroquinoline) acetophenone and diglycerol (on alumina) were tested as the stationary phase. Optimum results were obtained with 2 and 3 m columns

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L 31991-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4048198

(4-5 mm in diam.) at different speeds of carrier gas and temperatures; for diatomaceous earth and 20% acetophenone, T = 20°C, air velocity 50 ml/min, sample size 0.02 - 0.03. Representative chromatograms are shown. In the determination of ether or divinyl, diglycerol is the best stationary base, determination time 15-30 minutes (depending on adsorbent), relative error 1-10%. Graphic methods of calculation were used, thus dispensing with calibration coefficients for each component of the mixture. The method worked out by VNISK has been verified and applied to production. For the analysis of divinyl-butylene mixtures and production control, the NIIMSK liquid-gas chromatograph procedure was used; the adsorbent is triethylene glycol butyrate on diatomaceous brick; the detector is a catharometer and the carrier is hydrogen. A thermochanical detector and air as the carrier can also be used. Results are tabulated. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 16Jul84

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, GC

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

POKROVSKAYA, I.A.; ETOLOVA, G.S.

Determination of calibration coefficients in gas chromatography
by the dilution method. Zav.lab. 31 no.3:279-282 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Krasnoyarskiy zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka.

PROLOVA, G. V.

"The Derivation of Drying Oils From Fish Oils." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Technical Inst of the Fish Industry and Economy imeni A. I. Mikoyan, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 18, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

OL'SHANOVA, K.M., doktor khim.nauk; POTAPOVA, M.A., kand.khim.nauk; FROLOVA,
G.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SELIVERSTOVA, L.Ya.

Recovery of anion exchanging substances after neutralization and
purification of sunflower seed and castor oils. Masl.-zhir. prom.
27 no.9:10-11 S '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy
promyshlennosti (for Ol'shanova, Potapova, Frolova). 2. Moskovskiy
gidrozavod (for Seliverstova).
(Sunflower seed oil) (Castor oil)

SALDADZE, K.M.; OL'SHANOVA, K.M.; FROLOVA, G.V.

Molecular sorption of some hydroxyacids and their salts on cation exchangers. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 5 no.2:272-276 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti, kafedra neorganicheskoy i analiticheskoy khimii. (Acids) (Sorption) (Ion exchange)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8

FROLOVA, I.A.

Toxicity of thorium and its compounds. Med.rad. 6 no.3:72-77
'61. (MIRA 14:5)
(THORIUM--TOXICOLOGY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8"

FROLOVA, I.O.

Effect of nitrogen fertilizers on the development of pond
algae. Visnyk Kyiv. un. Ser. biol. no.1:43-50 '58.

(MIRA 15:6)

(KIEV PROVINCE--FISH PONDS)
(ALGAE)
(NITROGEN FERTILIZERS)

FROLOVA, I.V.

Nonproductive expenditures and the quality of production. Kozh.-
obuv.prom. 5 no.10;12-14 0 '63). (MIRA 17:4)

1. Starshiy ekonomist NIIEkonomiki.

FROLOVA, K.; VALIYEV, Z.

One year of operation under the shopless organization of plant
management. Mian.ind.SSSR 30 no.2:37 '59.

(MIRA 13:4)

1. Kolbaanyy zavod No.3 Moskovskogo myasokombinata.
(Moscow--Sausage)

FROLOVA, K.

We love the trade-union book. Sov. profsoiuzy 19 no.17:46
S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Zaveduyushchiy peredvizhnym fondom biblioteki Vladimirskogo
oblastnogo komiteta professional'nogo soyuza rabotnikov sel'-
skogo khozyaystva i zagotovok, g. Vladimir.

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Experimental Therapy. U-5
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, № 46876
Author : Frolova, K. G.
Inst : Azerbaiydzhan Scientific Research Institute of Blood
Transfusion.
Title : The Pagocytal Activity of Leukocytes in Leukemia Patients
and Its Being Affected by Embikhin and Blood Transfusions.
Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. tr. Azerb. n.-i. in-ta perelivaniya krovi,
1957, vyp. 3, 68-71.
Abstract : The determination of phagocytal leukocyte activity
(PhLA) in leukemia patients before and after treatment
demonstrated that in 4 out of 6 patients suffering from
chronic myeloid leukemia, embikhin treatment was accom-
panied by an increase in PhLA. In 5 patients with
chronic lymphatic leukemia, embikhin therapy did not
cause a PhLA increase. In the majority of these

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USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Experimental Therapy. U-5
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, № 46876

Abstract : patients PhLA decreased or was absent. After penicillin
treatment and blood transfusions were applied, PhLA decreased
sharply in 6 patients with myeloid as well as with lym-
phatic leukemia and was completely absent in 16 patients.

Card 2/2

GUSEYNOV, G.A.; KASIMOV, G.I.; RZAYEV, N.A.; AKHUNOVA, A.M.; TFRMKRTYCHEVA,
G.Kh.; PROLOVA, K.G.

Use of plastic bags for the storage and transfusion of preserved
blood. Probl. gemit. i perel. Krovi 8 no. 9:18-19 S '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Azerbaydzhanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
gemitologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent G.A.Guseynov).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8

~~Baranov, P.A.~~ Frolova, K.I.
BARANOV, P.A.; NEGRUL', A.M.; FROLOVA, K.I.

Wild grapes of Central Asia. Probl.bot.no.2:74-112 '55.
(MIRA 8:11)

(Soviet Central Asia--Grapes)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810014-8"

SOV/180-59-2-23/34

AUTHORS: Portnoy, K.I., Samsonov, G.V., and Frolova, K.I. (Moscow, Kiyev)

TITLE: Alloying Boride Alloys with Silicon (Legirovaniye boridnykh splavov kremniyem)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 2, pp 117-121 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Alloying with silicon or silicides has been shown by two of the authors (Ref 6) to be effective in increasing the resistance of borides to oxidation. The authors now discuss some boride systems and describe their experiments which had the aim of studying the influence of additions of molybdenum and tungsten silicides and also elementary silicon on the resistance to oxidation of the double boride (Ti, Cr) B₂ with a molar ratio TiB₂ : CrB₂ = 4 : 1. This material has good mechanical and non-scaling properties (Refs 9, 10) and is an important component of technical borides. The alloys were prepared from mixtures of powders of the double-boride with those of the additions by hot compression followed by prolonged high-temperature annealing and slow cooling. Cylindrical test pieces 8 - 14 mm in diameter and 6 - 10 mm long, were used. These were subjected to metallographic and

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